

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway  
street, Do. on the corner of the theatre. Matinee  
at 2 o'clock.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas  
Hotel.—Satan in Paris.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 335 Broadway, opposite  
Metropolitan Hotel.—Satan in Paris, Matinee at 2 o'clock.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—Satan  
in Paris, Matinee at 2 o'clock.GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS,  
Ballroom, Medical Block, No. 151 Avenue of the  
Arts, 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—The  
Kern Actors. Matinee at 2 o'clock.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 40 Broadway, 42 Broadway,  
Way.—Satan in Paris, Matinee at 2 o'clock.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—Satan in Paris,  
Matinee at 2 o'clock.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway—  
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.COOPER'S THEATRE, Astor Place.—Great Fair of the  
Ladies of St. Ann's Church, Eighth street.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, April 7, 1866.

## ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the 'Great Organ of the  
Business Public.'Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue  
Department of the receipts from advertising of all the  
daily papers of this city for two years. In the first  
column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the  
year 1864, with one month of 1865, and in the second  
column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865—

Paper.	Thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864.	For the month of Jan., 1865.
Herald.....	\$577,455	\$693,192
Tribune.....	299,991	301,541
Times.....	251,812	264,412
Evening Post.....	163,177	222,715
World.....	125,056	177,204
Journal of Commerce.....	109,595	173,646
Transcript.....	62,644	164,461
Staten Island.....	67,590	125,309
Sun.....	94,323	101,793
Commercial Advertiser.....	60,322	77,556
Daily News.....	45,363	77,018
Evening Express.....	52,350	68,742
New York Democrat.....	21,052	28,734
Totals.....	\$1,878,267	\$2,483,724

This shows the Herald to be, by its extensive and  
comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the ad-  
vertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of commu-  
nicating their business wants to the public.

## THE NEWS.

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Senate yesterday passed the Civil Rights bill  
over the President's veto, by a vote of thirty-three to  
fifteen. The bill originally passed the Senate on Feb-  
ruary 2, by a vote of thirty-three to twelve, five mem-  
bers being absent. It passed the House of Representa-  
tives on March 13, the vote being one hundred and eleven  
in favor to thirty-eight against (not quite two thirds),  
with thirty-four members not voting. Of the five Sena-  
tors not voting on the original bill, viz:—Crawwell,  
Doolittle, Grimes, Johnson and Wright—Messrs. Doo-  
little, Johnson and Wright voted for sustaining the  
President, while Messrs. Crawwell and Grimes cast  
their votes for the bill. The conservatives lost the  
vote of Stockton, while they gained that of Lane,  
of Kansas, who supported the bill originally. Mr. Ed-  
munds, the new Senator from Vermont, voted for the bill.  
Mr. Dixon was the only member of the Senate not vot-  
ing. Senator Morgan, who cast his vote in favor of the  
President's veto, and afterwards voted to sustain the  
President's veto, voted for the bill, as he did origi-  
nally. The New York State Senate on Wednesday last  
passed a resolution expressing disappointment and regret  
at the veto of this bill by the President.

There was a great deal of excitement in the Senate  
during the discussion preceding the passage of the bill,  
the galleries being densely filled and the floor occupied  
by members of the House of Representatives and other  
privileged persons. On the result of the vote being an-  
nounced much applause followed, the friends of the  
measure being especially jubilant.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to amend  
section twenty-one of the act to provide a national cur-  
rency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was  
referred to the Committee on Finance. A joint resolu-  
tion was introduced, but ordered to lie on the table and  
be printed, respecting the admission of Senators and Rep-  
resentatives from States lately in rebellion. The  
Civil Rights bill was then taken up and  
passed over the President's veto by a vote  
of thirty-three to fifteen. An order was passed to ac-  
quaint the House with the action of the Senate, and to  
furnish it with the bill, together with the President's ob-  
jections, that it may be likewise reconsidered, as is pro-  
vided by the constitution of the United States, after  
which the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next.

The time of nearly the entire session of the House of  
Representatives was devoted to the consideration of the  
Bridges-Brooks contested election case, Mr. Dodge  
being declared entitled to the seat from the  
Eighteenth Congressional district of New York, and  
the oath of office was administered to him by the  
Speaker. Two messages were received from  
the President, one recommending an appropriation to  
satisfy the claims of the owners of the British vessel  
Maglienne, and the other suggesting certain modifications  
of the test oath prescribed by the act of July 6, 1864, both  
of which were appropriately referred. The motion to re-  
consider the vote rejecting the Bankrupt bill was made  
the first business after the morning hour on Monday. It  
was ordered that the proceedings in the House to-day  
be confined to general debate on the President's message.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were passed authorizing  
the Park Commissioners to make further improvements,  
declaring Tompkins square a public parade ground, and  
incorporating the New York Mutual Gaslight Company. A  
message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill  
to incorporate the American Exploring and Mining Com-  
pany. The bill directing the distribution of the Safety  
Bank fund among the bill holders of insolvent  
Safety Bank was amended. A bill was introduced  
dividing the city of New York into twenty-one  
aldermanic districts.

In the Assembly five of the New York city railroad  
bills were passed, viz:—The Broadway elevated, the  
Flower and Lexington avenue, the Cortlandt and Day  
street, the Christopher street, and the Grand street.  
The New York Central Railroad fare bill, the bill incorporating  
the Niagara Ship Canal Company, and one authorizing the  
taxation of stockholders of banks, were also passed, to-  
gether with bills repealing the Soldiers voting law, and in-  
corporating the National Safe Deposit Company and the  
United States Savings Bank, both of this city. The  
New York County Tax law was recommitted. Special  
reports were made for the construction of the New York  
and Kingsbridge Railroad Company, and to change the  
route of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad,  
incorporating the Metropolitan Medical and Surgical  
College.

We print this morning the New York County Tax Law  
bill in full, as it passed the Senate.

## FIRES.

A fire broke out yesterday morning, shortly after four  
o'clock, in the restaurant of H. J. Lane, 231 Broadway.

which soon communicated to the adjoining building, for-  
merly the American Hotel, but occupied at the time by  
tailors, lawyers and others. Both buildings were com-  
pletely gutted, and the entire loss will not fall far  
short of three hundred thousand dollars.

About the same time another fire broke out in the  
store of George C. Richmond's boot and shoe store, No.  
150 Fulton street, which spread to 202 Broadway, the  
store of Messrs. Knapp & Smith, clothiers. Two build-  
ings on Broadway and three on Fulton street were al-  
most entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at three  
hundred thousand dollars.

Columbia College, in Fifth street, was also damaged,  
by fire last evening to the extent of two thousand dollars.  
A shed in the Washington Arsenal, in which a large  
quantity of muskets were stored, caught fire yesterday  
evening, and a soldier engaged in suppressing it was  
wounded by the explosion of one of the muskets.

Port au Prince, the capital of the empire of Hayti, was  
visited by a destructive fire on the 19th ult. The city is  
built principally of wooden buildings, and the fire, in  
the absence of proper means for extinguishing the  
flames, spread with such rapidity that one thousand  
buildings were destroyed and seven thousand persons  
rendered homeless before the flames were subdued. It  
is not stated whether the fire embraced the business part  
of the city, but from the magnitude of the loss it ap-  
pears to have been confined to the residences.

## THE CITY.

The Health Commissioners held their regular meeting  
yesterday afternoon. A lengthy report was read from  
the President of the Board on the street cleaning con-  
tract, and the negligent manner in which it is per-  
formed. The counsel for the contractors had a hearing  
before the Board as to their right to use certain public  
wharves and streets for a dumping ground, which subject  
was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent to report,  
especially as to the description of street manure deposited  
by the contractors. A full report of the proceedings  
will be found in the Supplement.

Judge McCann has granted an injunction against  
George Scott and others, on the petition of Daniel Drew,  
restraining them from paying in two thousand shares of  
the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad  
stock, valued at about two hundred thousand dollars.  
Mr. Drew complained that he had borrowed two thou-  
sand shares of the stock, and that the defendants and  
others had conspired to make a "corner" in the mar-  
ket, causing an unnatural rise in the price, and greatly  
damaging parties in his position. The case is not yet  
decided.

In the General Sessions yesterday Leopold Cohen was  
convicted of stealing a piece of silk from the store of  
Rodolph Leinhardt, and sent to the State Prison for two  
years and six months. Charles Peterson, against whom  
were six charges for grand larceny, committed in  
several cases, was convicted of stealing jewelry from the  
house of Mrs. Brinkerhoff. Recorder  
Hackett sentenced him to the State Prison for five years.

The case of the Amche Chesed Jewish congregation,  
in which the trustees sought to change the ritual, and in  
which an injunction was granted to restrain the trustees,  
came up again yesterday before Judge Brady, in the  
Court of Common Pleas, on a motion to dismiss the in-  
junction. The motion was denied, the Judge holding  
that no change of the character complained of could be  
made unless by a majority of the male members of the  
congregation.

A case of alleged cruelty by the captain of the Ameri-  
can ship Washington Boat has come up for hearing  
before Commissioner Osborn, who has taken testimony  
to the effect that the captain struck the second officer  
repeated blows with a stung stick while the vessel lay  
at anchor in the Greenway, France, on the 2d of February  
last. The complainant, according to his statement, was  
very much injured. The further hearing of the case will  
be resumed on Monday next.

The trial of the libel suit of Dr. Puy, formerly  
Indian agent of the government to the Pawnee tribe,  
against Mr. Hurlford, was continued yesterday. The  
case for the plaintiff was closed and the defence opened.  
No new facts of an important character were developed  
in the evidence introduced.

In the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday the suit in  
which B. Haddock was plaintiff and the Brooklyn City  
Railroad was defendant—the former acting on behalf  
of his son, a boy six years of age, to recover damages  
for personal injuries—the jury returned a verdict of two  
thousand dollars.

The Motor case was again up yesterday in the United  
States District Court, before Judge Betts. Mr. Geo. M.  
Rumsey, the contractor for building certain torpedo  
boats and torpedoes, to be used against the commerce  
and vessels-of-war of Spain, was examined, and the  
papers and contracts were read and put in evidence.  
The case will be resumed this morning.

George W. Washington, an employee in a warehouse  
in the lower part of the city, cut his throat in his room  
at the Putnam House, corner of Twenty-third street and  
Fourth avenue, yesterday evening. He was about fifty-  
four years of age. Low spirits consequent on disastrous  
speculations are said to have been the indirect cause  
of the rash act. It is also believed that he was a spiri-  
tualist.

The third day of the session of the New York Metho-  
dist (East) Conference was held yesterday in Brooklyn.  
Bishop Ames was introduced to the conference. The  
business of the day was principally confined to mission  
work in New York. Addresses were delivered last  
evening by Dr. Cummings, President of the Wes-  
leyan University, and Rev. J. L. Breckinridge on educa-  
tional matters.

The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, Captain  
McGuigan, will sail to-day for Queenstown and  
Liverpool from pier 44 North river. The mails will  
close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The new and splendid steamship General Grant, Cap-  
tain Holmes, of the Cromwell line, will sail from pier No.  
9 North river, at three P. M. to-day, for New Orleans  
direct.

The Empire Sidewheel Line steamship San Salvador,  
Captain J. Atkins, will sail for Savannah direct, at three  
P. M. to-day, from pier No. 13 North river, foot of Cedar  
street.

The popular side-wheel steamer Quaker City, of  
Leary's line, commanded by Captain Wm. H. West, will  
sail for Charleston, at three P. M. to-day, from pier 14  
East river, foot of Wall street.

The Shipping Intelligence will be found in our  
Supplement this morning.

The stock market was firm yesterday and closed  
steadily. Governments were dull and without material  
change. Gold was steady, closing at 127 1/2.

The depression in trade circles is intensified by the con-  
tinued uncertainty of the future and by the failure of one  
or two large firms, which is interpreted as a warning to  
stand on under. Prudent business men are now striv-  
ing to prepare for the worst, while they hope for the  
best. Yesterday cotton continued dull and heavy.  
Petroleum was also dull. Groceries were quiet. On  
change four was dull at previous prices, wheat was  
more active, corn, rye, oats, pork a shade lower,  
lard a shade lower and whiskey dull and nominal.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A number of Virginians called upon the President yester-  
day to give assurance that the people of Virginia  
would give their sincere and cordial support to his policy.  
The President expressed his gratification to be assured  
that his public course was approved by the people, and  
that it would cheer him in the path of duty he was try-  
ing to tread.

Lieutenant General Grant gave a splendid reception at  
his residence in Washington last evening, which was  
attended by President Johnson, Thad. Stevens, the  
French Minister, Madame Juarez, Minister Romero,  
Alexander H. Stephens and many members of Congress  
and ladies in the capital.

From Turk's Islands we have news to the 24th of  
March. The price of salt continued firm at last quotat-  
ions, with a supply on hand sufficient to meet any de-  
mand. Two American vessels loaded during the week  
and two others were just ready to sail from Salt Cay for  
the United States.

At Bermuda, March 21, the weather was very favorable  
for the spring crops of onions and potatoes, which gave  
promise of an early and abundant return.

Provinces be submitted to the action of the Imperial  
Parliament, were forwarded to the Queen of England.

The New Jersey State Legislature yesterday adjourned  
without electing a Senator to the Congress of the  
United States. The closing scenes of the session  
were very animated. The galleries in the Senate cham-  
ber and the lobbies were crowded—the first merely with  
spectators and the others with particularly interested  
parties. Mr. Sevel made a speech, in which he ex-  
pressed his willingness to go into joint session at any  
moment up to the hour of adjournment, provided the  
radical republicans would pledge themselves to vote to  
send Mr. Stockton back and also to elect a Johnson re-  
publican in Mr. Wright's place. A full report of the pro-  
ceedings, together with an account of the incidents which  
took place after the adjournment, will be found in  
another column under the head of "Our Trenton Cor-  
respondence." It is said that the Governor has no  
power to appoint any one to fill the vacancy.

According to despatches from Washington, official in-  
formation shows that during the nineteenth months of  
Maximilian's reign in Mexico there have been in the  
battles between the French and Mexicans 8,951 killed  
and 2,979 wounded. On an average during the last  
twelve months there has been nearly one engagement of  
more or less importance per day.

The New York canal will be opened for navigation on  
the 1st of May, with the exception of the Champlain,  
which opens on the 7th of that month.

Our correspondent at Fort Monroe, by conveying  
with discharged prisoners from the Dry Tortugas, is en-  
abled to give interesting details of the assassination  
conspiracy now confined there.

Several parties believed to be implicated in the Nash-  
ville frauds on the Quartermaster's Department have dis-  
appeared. It is supposed that some astounding facts  
will be revealed on the trial relative to the management  
of the Quartermaster's Department in that city.

A collision occurred on Long Island Sound yesterday  
morning, about three o'clock, between the steamers New  
London and Monitor, while both vessels were steering  
their respective courses. A dense fog prevailed at the  
time of the accident, which rendered objects at but a  
short distance quite indistinguishable, and both vessels  
were close aboard of each other before their lights were dis-  
covered by the lookouts. No lives were lost and but  
slight damage was done either vessel. The New London  
arrived at this city yesterday morning, and it is supposed  
that the Monitor continued on her course to Derby,  
Conn.

A very destructive freshet has occurred in Wisconsin.  
On the morning of the 4th inst. the Milwaukee dam was  
carried away, and the flood, sweeping on, either carried  
away or badly damaged almost all the bridges of the city.  
The Daily Wisconsin estimates the damage at one hun-  
dred thousand dollars. Great damage has also been done  
to the railroads in the State. The Menomonee, Wiscon-  
sin, Black and Mississippi rivers are all much swollen,  
and bridges have been carried away. At La Crosse the  
water was so high on the 4th that trains could not get  
into the city. The railroad bridge at Beloit was carried  
away by the flood. No lives are reported lost as yet,  
although several families narrowly escaped. At last ac-  
counts it was still raining.

The terrible storm which recently visited Indiana  
also visited one southern Illinois. It is estimated  
that not less than a thousand persons were killed and in-  
jured by it.

The last rail from Kansas City, Missouri, and Wyand-  
otte, Kansas, joining the Mississippi Pacific and Union  
Pacific Railroads, was laid on Monday last.

Governor Croft, of Michigan, has appointed the 19th  
of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

## Napoleon's Reply to the Legislative Address.

"Tranquillity and prosperity!" These words  
are the burden of one more utterance from the  
French Emperor to the French people. They are  
at once Napoleon's boast and his admission.  
From the constant use made of the ideas  
they convey we see their author's own view of  
his position. He represents tranquillity and  
prosperity. These are what France wants,  
what she must have, and for the possession of  
these she will exchange all doubtful and many  
positive advantages—even to political liberty.  
For tranquillity she will suffer the arguments  
of freedom to be silenced as "vain theories." Her  
revolutions, the extremities to which her  
struggles for emancipation go, the way in  
which they have all been abused—all this has  
made her timid, and the fear of disorder holds  
her still. Assuming this, the Emperor reminds  
the people once more that he has given France  
"fifteen years of tranquillity and prosperity,"  
and thus insinuates into the common mind that  
his reign is identified with peace and good  
order, and that all who oppose him do so  
only as anarchists and disturbers.

But does the fact of his fifteen years  
of tranquillity justify this view? Are those  
years in reality anything more than the  
period of quiet that follows every revolution?  
Was it not also all tranquillity after 1815—  
after 1830—after 1848? Was not each muta-  
tion followed by its full fifteen years of repose,  
as if that space of time were the necessary in-  
cubation of the next? Fifteen years seems to  
be the time of a political generation; and  
every generation has its revolution. In this  
age of intellectual activity nations can no  
more stand still politically than materially,  
and will not permit the political ideas of the  
past to control the present, any more than  
they will accept from the past its carrier  
pigeons for the telegraph and its distaff  
and spinning wheel for the appliances of the modern  
loom. This is true of every generation; and  
as France has matured the political develop-  
ment of each generation in a period of tran-  
quillity, so it will not do to assume a present  
period of tranquillity as an evidence that she  
is not still growing in the same way.

This fact of periodical revolution is true  
wherever there is a national intelligence. Eng-  
land has it no less than France; but it disturbs  
her less because its operation is more con-  
sistent with the spirit of her institutions. It is  
in full operation now, and is forcing a modifi-  
cation of the suffrage that certain parties in  
England denounce as destructive. This revolu-  
tionary tendency in England is stronger to-  
day than for many years previously, and part  
of this strength it borrows from the great ver-  
dict rendered on this side of the Atlantic in  
favor of popular institutions. Because the  
failure of these institutions had been assumed  
by the aristocratic elements in England, and  
because such a failure had been relied upon  
to strengthen the repressive powers, for these  
very reasons the reaction of sentiment conse-  
quent upon our success has immensely greater  
force, and the popular principle in Britain  
advances with a positive tread it never as-  
sumed before. Upon the principle of revolu-  
tion, as embodied in national institutions,  
the world must rely for peaceful political  
progress; and just in proportion as nations  
acknowledge this principle, and provide in  
their constitutions for its action, so will all pro-  
gress be possible and peaceful. The Emperor  
of the French, in his reply to the committee  
that waited upon him with the address, laid  
stress on his observations upon the words "tran-  
quillity and prosperity." By that—putting  
himself on another issue entirely—he begged the  
whole question of the political position of his  
government. But in the speech from the throne  
that called out the address he had offered a  
defence of his position. In that speech also he  
had rejoiced "in seeing, at the end of four-  
teen years, France respected abroad, tranquil  
within;" he had denounced political discussion  
as the pretext of inquiet spirits, and he had  
suggested a comparison of French institutions

with those of England and the United States,  
intimating that the differences between them  
were only such as were necessary to fit those  
institutions to the genius of France. But in  
those very differences lies the vital spirit of the  
institutions—the conservative revolu-  
tionary principle. In the suppression of that  
principle by the Emperor lies the danger  
of France. This the opposition saw in its  
declaration that "France would willingly ac-  
cept the example proposed to her of the United  
States; but she cannot consent to borrow from  
the republic and the monarchy what consti-  
tutes authority, while respecting in each of  
those forms of government what constitutes  
authority."

All the philosophy of all the ages vainly  
discussed the problem of government in search  
of some principle that might render it perma-  
nent, and modern practice discovers that this  
long sought secret of permanence is the prin-  
ciple of change. No governments can be per-  
manent but those that allow for growth—the  
progressive development of the people—and  
accept and utilize it. Governments that deny  
that growth and struggle against it, it will in-  
evitably overthrow. It is the especial glory of  
our institutions that we accept this principle  
in the fullest degree. Every four years comes  
to us the appointed period for a revolution.  
We watch the government with respect to our  
action for that proper time. If it becomes ob-  
noxious, if it is behind the times, if it  
does not do the will of the people, it  
goes out. If it is a government  
that suits us, we may retain it for  
another period. In Great Britain the prin-  
ciple is accepted, but not so positively. The  
Ministry falls before a Parliamentary majority  
against it; but the grand difference between  
that test and the test of direct appeal to the  
people robs the principle in England of fully  
half its force. But the Emperor of the French  
says, "with a Chamber mistress of the fate of  
ministers, the executive is without authority  
and without spirit." He makes the grand error  
of opposing the saving principle for the sake  
of the error of the ancient régime. He assumes  
the exact position of the sovereigns who forced  
the revolution by a direct negation of the prin-  
ciples of 1789. The principle that Napoleon  
would crush out of the constitution of France  
the great Revolution put into it, and this prin-  
ciple is to some extent admitted by uni-  
versal suffrage, though in practice it is robbed  
of its power. But it lies there an instrument  
ready to the hands of the nation whenever she  
shall feel the will to use it.

## THE JOHNSON UNION-MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

There was a very spirited mass meeting  
of the friends of the Union and the constitution,  
on the Johnson platform, in Washington, on  
Thursday evening last. It was a meeting of  
some importance, too, as marking the com-  
mencement of active work, the breaking of the  
ground, towards the formation of a new na-  
tional party on the basis of President John-  
son's Union policy. The managers and orators  
of the meeting were not old copperheads cast-  
ing about for something to keep their heads  
above water; nor was it a meeting of recon-  
structed rebels anxious for vengeance against  
the abolition radicals; nor was it a democratic  
convention designed to influence any forth-  
coming political election; for we shall have no  
more political elections of any consequence  
until October next, when Pennsylvania, Ohio  
and Indiana will speak upon the great issues  
of the day.

The meeting in question, regardless of party  
distinctions, was a meeting of Union men, who  
believe that the policy of President Johnson is  
good, and will restore the Union on the solid  
foundation of peace and harmony among all  
sections, all races and all classes of the Ameri-  
can people, and that the schemes of the "rad-  
icals" are impracticable and revolutionary. The  
great object of the war against the late rebel-  
lion, as defined in the resolutions of Congress of  
1861 and 1862, and in the Baltimore Union war  
party platform of 1864, upon which Lincoln  
and Johnson were elected, was the object of  
this mass meeting—the restoration of the Union.  
This, too, being the great object of President  
Johnson's Southern policy, the meeting was  
harmonious and enthusiastic in its support.  
On this ground such loyal Union  
war men as General Swift, an old line Massa-  
chusetts abolitionist; Senator Cowan, of Penn-  
sylvania, a steadfast republican supporter of  
the war for the Union from the beginning, and  
Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, of the House  
of Representatives, a Union war man and  
abolitionist of the Lincoln school—all found in  
Andrew Johnson, as the case now stands, a  
satisfactory champion of the Union cause.

The gathering of these conservative elements  
at Washington in defence of President John-  
son's administration is, we say, a movement  
which marks the beginning of the practical  
work looking to the organization, upon the  
living and leading issues of the day, of the  
great national party of the future.

The example thus set in Washington should  
be followed up by conservative Union men  
throughout the country. Men who carried the  
brand of peace copperheads during the war  
ought to keep in the background, and be con-  
tent rather to follow than to lead in these move-  
ments for an independent Johnson Union party.

The true course for the men of the outlawed  
Chicago democratic organization is not to wait  
for President Johnson to come over to them;  
but it is for them to drop their old, worn-out  
party uniform, leaders and bylaws, and go over  
to President Johnson and the nucleus of the  
Union war party crystallizing around his  
administration. This is the way in which the  
Johnson Union party movement inaugurated  
at Washington can be pushed forward with  
such success against the radicals as to clear  
the track for the Presidential succession.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD.—The Park Board of  
Commissioners, who have charge of the grand  
boulevard around the upper part of the island,  
have just been reappointed for five years, and  
this magnificent work can now be pushed  
rapidly forward. Next to the Park itself, the  
boulevard will be the greatest ornament of the  
city, and after it has been opened but a short  
time people will wonder, as in the case of the  
Park, how New York ever existed without it.

JEFF DAVIS AND CONGRESS.—The resolution  
offered in Congress instructing the Judiciary  
Committee to report whether there is probable  
cause to believe Jeff. Davis and other State  
prisoners guilty of treason, and whether any  
legislation is necessary to bring them to trial,  
ought to be passed. Jeff. Davis and his asso-  
ciates are either guilty or innocent, and, in

either case, they have a right to be tried and  
convicted or acquitted. This country cannot  
afford to have any man in an iron mask, like  
France. Let Davis be sent out of the country  
or be put upon his trial.

## Rumors of Wars Among the Fenians.

There is a variety of rumors afloat concern-  
ing what the Fenians are doing and what they  
are not doing. Expeditions to Bermuda are  
talked of to establish in that portion of British  
domain a base of attack upon Ireland. Move-  
ments upon Canada, which were supposed to  
have been abandoned, it is also said, are now  
to be revived; and so on. Without pretending  
to any knowledge as to the truth of these re-  
ports, we may say that the Fenians have kept  
the British authorities in hot water, both in  
Great Britain and Canada, for some time past;  
and they ought to do something now besides  
collecting money, which appears to be coming  
in without stint. If all the reports be true,  
greenbacks and munitions of war are flowing  
into "headquarters" like a perfect sea. It is  
natural to suppose that the liberal contributors  
have "great expectations" of the result which  
is to come out of the movement, and it would  
appear to be the duty of the official recipients  
of these contributions to put them to good use.  
Whether they have really sent an expedition  
abroad, or are husbanding their resources until  
the right time to strike shall arrive, is a matter  
of which the leaders of this mysterious con-  
spiracy are the best judges; but in the mean-  
time Fenian projects form excellent matter for  
public gossip and private discussion.

If they have sent their argonauts in search  
of the golden fleece of Irish independence it is  
all very well; for they must have done it very  
skillfully not to have been caught by those vigi-  
lant custodians of international law, the United  
States marshals. If they have not, and are  
still contemplating such a movement, they had  
better look sharp, or the government authori-  
ties may lay an embargo upon their iron-clads.  
A good many mysterious movements have  
been going on for a few days past which  
might warrant the suspicion that an expedition  
was really on foot. For instance, we have  
been informed that quite a number of work-  
men have been missing from factories and  
foundries, and several Irish walkers have  
vacated their places in some of the hotels.  
Fenianism is now pretty well understood to  
be almost omnipresent. It is said that you  
can hardly put your finger upon an Irishman,  
either in Great Britain or America,  
without touching a Fenian. According to the  
statement of the Irish ex-Attorney General  
Whiteside, in the British Parliament, Stephens,  
who is the inspiration of the movement, is one  
of the ablest and ablest revolutionists of  
modern times. If we can judge from the tone  
of the French press, Fenianism does not find its  
only adherents and advocates in Ireland and  
America. It has sympathizers also on the Con-  
tinent of Europe. The French Canadians, too,  
rather appear to favor it, because they object  
to the centralizing idea of British imperialism  
embraced in the project of confederation. Fen-  
ianism, therefore, may claim some strength  
and some significance. How the leaders of the  
movement intend to use the power which they  
apparently hold is a matter at the present  
time merely of conjecture. Rumors are abun-  
dant and wild. We must wait for the facts.  
However, one thing is certain: that whether  
any trait ripens from all these rosy buds and  
blossoms of revolution, or the nipping frost of  
disappointment shall wither them up, the British  
government at home and in the American  
colonies have been grievously disturbed and  
put to great expense—a matter which, in con-  
sideration of the course that government pur-  
sued during our late war, we can hardly be  
expected to regret very deeply.

FIRES ALL AROUND US.—SOMETHING WRONG  
IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Our local columns  
furnish accounts of conflagrations that occurred  
during yesterday at two or three different  
points around the Herald office. The loss at  
one of these fires was very heavy, having  
destroyed a large amount of valuable property  
on Broadway, near the Astor House. The fire  
alarms were sounded from five o'clock yester-  
day morning until two o'clock in the afternoon.  
The steam fire engines were busily at work  
during this time, and were on hand at each fire  
with their usual alacrity. The alarming in-  
crease of serious conflagrations in this city  
admonishes us that there is something radically  
wrong in the management of our new paid  
fire department. The fault cannot lie with the  
engines, for they are the best that can be  
manufactured; it cannot well be attributed to  
the firemen themselves, for they comprise some  
of the oldest and most experienced in the city;  
it cannot be traced to an insufficient supply of  
water, for that is next to inexhaustible. Some  
of these fires burn four or five